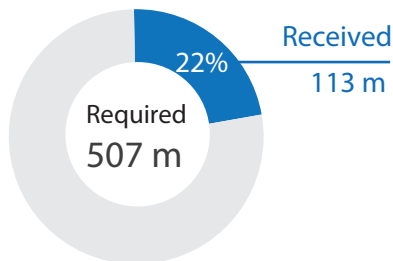


The dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Promote food availability; OUTCOME 2) Promote food accessibility; OUTCOME 3) Promote food utilization; OUTCOME 4) Promote stabilization.

### 2018 Funding Status as of 31 March 2018

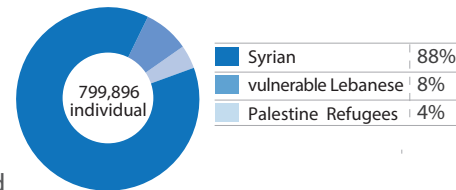


### Targeted Population groups

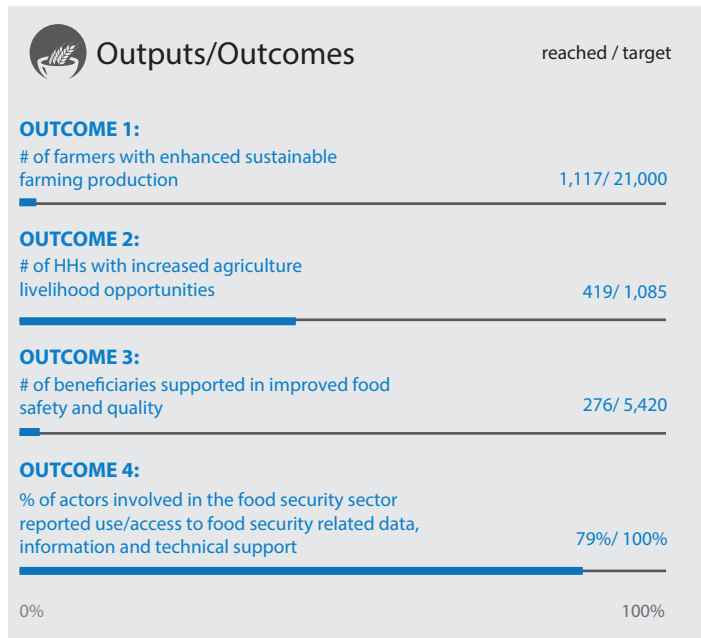
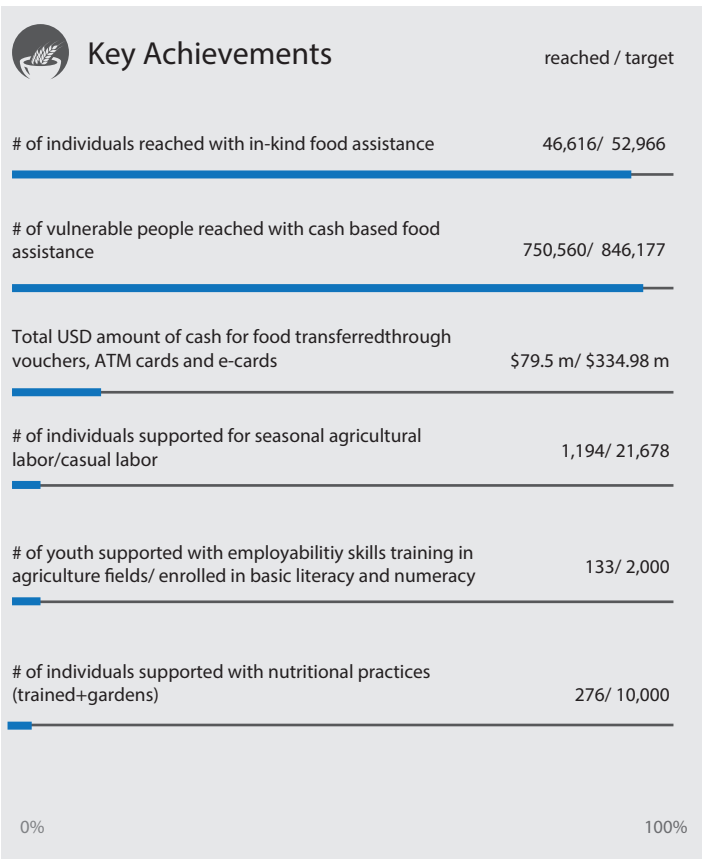
2 m (People in Need)



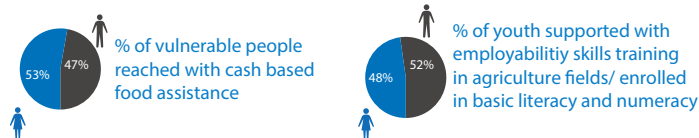
### Population reached by cohort



## Progress against targets

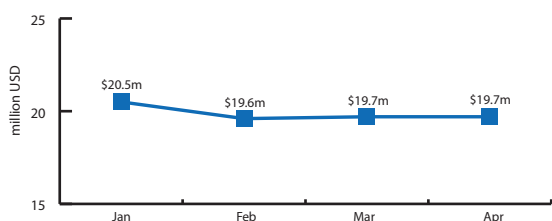


### Age/Gender breakdown

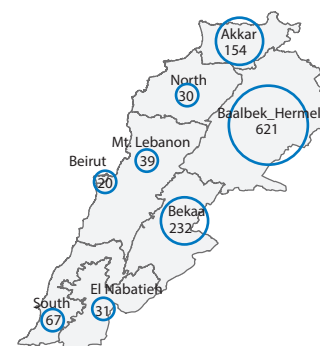


## Analysis

Amount of USD injected in the cash based food assistance system



# of individuals supported for seasonal agricultural labor/casual labor



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Up to **797,176** vulnerable individuals were reached with food assistance through various modalities (such as vouchers/cash/in-kind), of which:
  - Beneficiaries include up to **663,461** displaced Syrians, reached through e-cards (99%) and vouchers.
  - Up to **52,246** vulnerable Lebanese were reached by the cards within the framework of the National Poverty Targeting Programme while up to **26** received food vouchers.
  - Up to **32,399** Palestine refugees from Syria were provided with food assistance through e-cards while up to **2,036** received additional food vouchers.
  - Up to **392** Palestine Refugees in Lebanon were assisted through vouchers.
- In-kind food parcels and hot meals were provided to complement the food assistance reaching up to **46,616** individuals from all population groups.
- In support of the most vulnerable Lebanese, the sector partners increased interventions to assist **1,117** farmers to promote sustainable agricultural and livestock production.
- To improve the employability in the agricultural sector, all seven of the Ministry of Agriculture Technical schools were supported, where more than **133** youth were enrolled in both short and long term courses receiving trainings on agriculture and employability skills and basic literacy and numeracy.
- 1,194** vulnerable individuals have been employed as casual and seasonal labourers in the agriculture sector.
- More than **276** individuals (both Lebanese and displaced Syrians) were supported for improved nutritional practices through the introduction of micro-gardening activities.
- In support of national institutions, **29** teachers from MoA received capacity building on various topics including food security, information management and statistics, monitoring of plant diseases, etc.



## Facts and Figures

<b>91%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs present some level of food insecurity <sup>1</sup>
<b>38%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs are moderately to severely food insecure <sup>1</sup>
<b>40%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs depend on food voucher/ecard for income source (cash and income sources reported by households with working members) <sup>1</sup>
<b>66%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs adopt severe and crisis coping strategies <sup>1</sup>
<b>58%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs unable to cover SMEB <sup>1</sup> (Survival Minimum Expenditures Basket)
<b>10%</b>	Of Lebanese HHs vulnerable to food insecurity <sup>2</sup>
<b>73%</b>	Of Farmers in need of agriculture support <sup>2</sup>
<b>94.5%</b>	Of PRS are food insecure <sup>3</sup>

### Data Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyr 2017)

<sup>2</sup> Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Host Communities (FSLA 2015)

<sup>3</sup> AUB UNRWA 2015

## KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS LCRP IMPACT(S)

The Food Security Sector focused on the following LCRP Strategic Objectives (SOs) 2, 3 and 4.

In the SO 2: the aim is to “provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations” through in kind food assistance and cash assistance. 89% of the (799,896 individuals) out of the monthly established target population of 899,143 individuals during the period received support on a monthly basis, thus contributing to LCRP impact in ensuring “immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations are met”, so those families who accessed food more likely to focus on other day-to-day activities in the families.

Under SO 3: the focus is to “support service provision through national systems” support to government institutions were provided mainly to the Ministry of Agriculture Regional offices (7), agricultural centres (30), and agricultural technical schools (7) and to the Green Plan central office and regional offices (8).

The different types of support included training teachers in agricultural technical schools, reviewing the curriculum, technical and grant for land reclamation as well as promote youth enrolment in educational system aimed towards improving the employability of the youth. These support to the public and private institutions will not only contribute towards providing satisfactory basic services, but also enhance local production and productivity capacities of vulnerable Lebanese, including access to information system to improve decisions and policies

The support provided to the MoA along with the Customs department regarding monitoring and control of plant diseases under the umbrella of disaster risk management, eventually will contribute towards reducing risks and impacts of losses to the farming families. In addition, the Ministry of Social Affairs through its Social Development Centers (SDCS) was supported and effectively delivered social welfare services such as Social safety net under the NPTP for the vulnerable and poor Lebanese.

There were a number of initiatives undertaken such as promoting enrolment of youth in vocational agriculture schools, supporting National Action Plan of the Ministry of Labour in addressing child labour issues seen more so, in agriculture sector. These special emphasis will contribute in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups such as women, youth and children.

Furthermore, a key priority has been to ensure that the distributions in food assistance activities were organized to overcome potential barriers to food access faced by persons with specific needs. Such special attention contribute towards ensuring inclusion of those people with disabilities in agricultural livelihood activities. The sector moreover continued taking into consideration the increased vulnerability and needs of those with specific needs and for that matter included considerable female heads of household in food assistance activities.

The participation and targeting in agricultural livelihoods activities was based on equal number of men and women, despite that women only represent 9% of the total farming population. This effort ensured increased support to the women's livelihoods impediments such as: patriarchal system; male dominance in the registration of productive assets such as land and livestock, whereas the females contribute significantly in labour compared to men in the families' productive activities.

Under the SO 4: the aim is to "reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, institutional and environmental stability by (i) expanding economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities and (ii) promoting confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities": 1,149 individuals were supported in the agricultural sector, both as casual and seasonal labour, while those involved in different types of businesses were supported to generate income that will contribute towards improving local economies across Lebanon. The special emphasis involved strengthening Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including WFP-contracted shops, women cooperatives and community kitchens.

## CHALLENGES

The main challenge of the Food Security Sector remains the transition from a humanitarian emergency to a more relatively stabilized development context. In order to overcome it, the sector therefore needs to explore possible links with other sectors to strengthen social safety nets while also incorporating strategic resilience activities for the displaced and Lebanese alike.

In this context of transition, the sector's partners should focus on the feasibility of transition schemes to empower vulnerable families to become more self-reliant. Similarly, aiming integrating relevant strategies across sectors as food security, basic assistance, livelihoods and protection. It is also important that any transition mechanisms/activities be fully aligned with government policies and in synergy with the NPTP consequently to benefit the displaced persons as well as vulnerable Lebanese.

Some difficulties were observed in linking the Sector's objectives/activities, the sector's logical framework alongside the LCRP M&E impact framework, these are likely to pose some reporting delays both at field and secretariat levels, so will require the sector to review these in the coming periods to ease reporting.

The FSS was coordinated by two coordinators each respectively from WFP and FAO while all left before beginning of the quarter, sector's activities saw dedicated support of WFP Information management and FAO, and despite putting additional pressure on the regular roles they successfully supported the sector till mid-June.

## KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN - 1ST QUARTER 2018

In terms of key priorities, the Food security sector will continue to strengthen its linkages with the other sectors to ensure the synergy, enhance linkages in humanitarian and stabilization activities in coherence within the food security dimensions, monitor and evaluate effects and impacts of the different modalities in line with the LCRP monitoring and evaluation framework.

The present cash-based transfers and/or in-kind assistance as well as support to agricultural livelihoods remain in focus and important also to engage and strengthen local institutions and organizations to shape and enhance services in creating job and livelihood opportunities, and more so mainstreaming strategic resilience activities to address those displaced and Lebanese populations.

The sector will need to review and harmonise the sector objectives and LCRP M&E framework, especially before 2019 period, so as to facilitate reporting at both field and secretariat levels.

## CASE STUDY

### How refugees in Lebanon are benefiting from micro gardening classes

In Kamed El Lawz village, there is a brightly dressed woman delicately plucking leaves, radishes and onions from a neatly organised raised bed. This woman is Harba, a mother of 13. And this is her micro garden in the middle of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Like hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees, she is looking for a way to get by.

Over six weeks this autumn, Harba participated in a Monday to Thursday micro gardening training facilitated by Amel Association International. The project is one of the World Food Programme's (WFP) livelihoods projects in Lebanon. Each project aims to boost the livelihood potential of the participant with newly acquired transportable skills.

"I had only grown basil before in Syria, but now look at this," she gestures towards her well-tended allotment plot and laughs. "Now I have peas, rocca, cabbage, lettuce, rosemary, sage, onions, basil, radishes, parsley and fava beans!"

Alternating each day, course participants attend practical and theoretical micro gardening lessons led by Amel. With the tips they learn on vegetable and herb cultivation, watering and harvesting, they are given wooden materials and chicken wire to make a small structure as well as soil and seeds. Then, they can start their own mini agricultural projects at home.

With the skills that she learnt, Harba has successfully started a project which, with some care and attention, will eventually supplement the meals of her eight boys and five girls with a few more nutritious greens. But more importantly, it is also the first step towards an agricultural livelihood project.

Such initiatives offer an element of hope and re-orientation to families whose lives have been turned upside down as they fled conflict to a new land. "The garden gives some order to my chaotic life," Harba iterates.

WFP's numerous livelihoods projects are varied in nature, ranging from road rehabilitation, food processing and computer skills, but all have the common aim of developing transportable livelihoods skills.

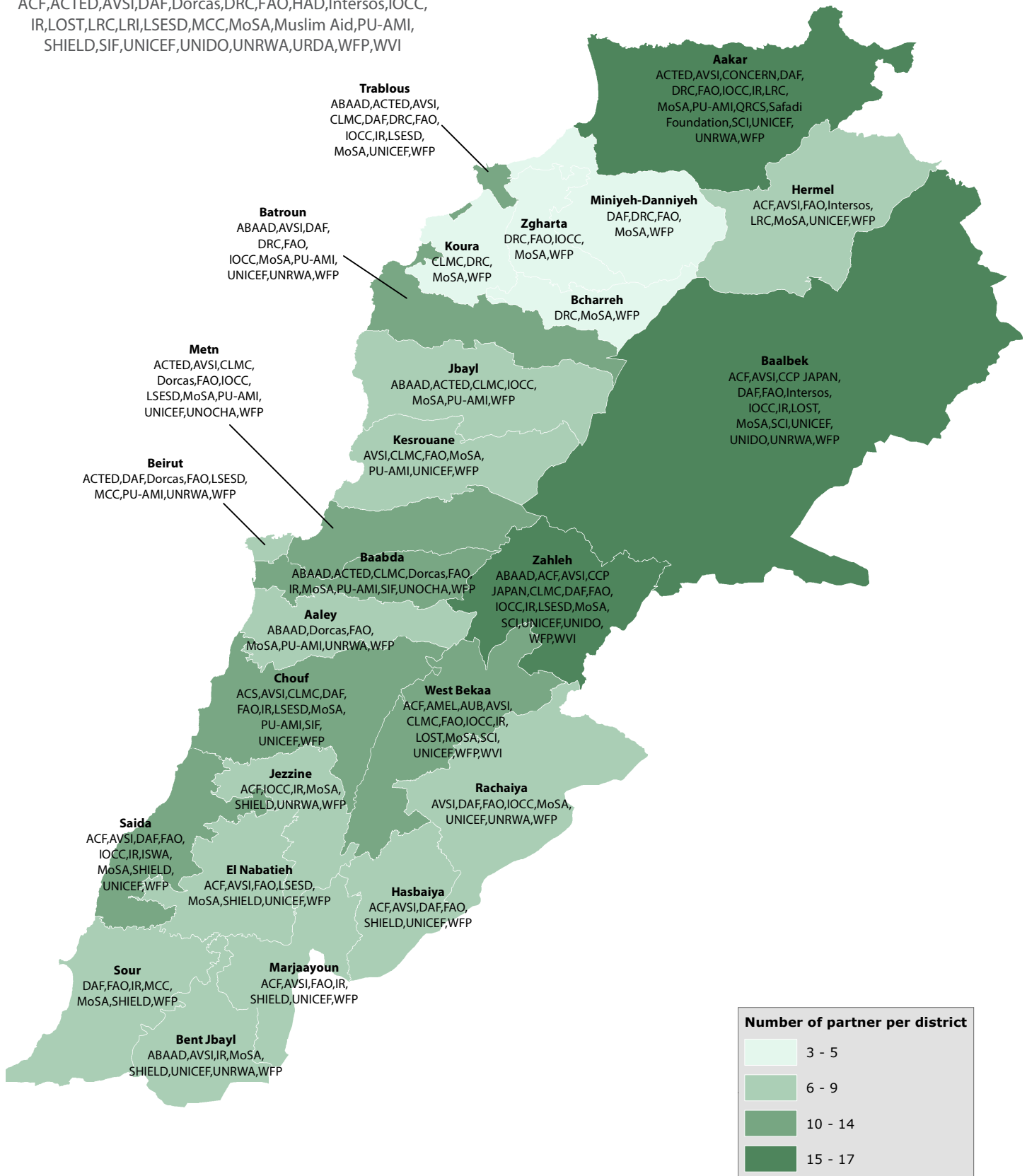




## Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 27 organizations:

ACF,ACTED,AVSI,DAF,Dorcas,DRC,FAO,HAD,Intersos,IOCC,IR,LOST,LRC,LRI,LSESD,MCC,MoSA,Muslim Aid,PU-AMI,SHIELD,SIF,UNICEF,UNIDO,UNRWA,URDA,WFP,WVI



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.